



# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 15,945.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

庚申年五月十三日

PRICE, 35.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S

No. 4,  
OLD VAT  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House  
of Lords and House of Com-  
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong.

## DIET AND DESTINY.

Food in the Formation of  
Character.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISPENSARY.

A new fact of the greatest importance from a health point of view, has come to light during the few days, say The Times. We have been told on the high authority of members of the International Congress of Surgery that germs are capable of being altered in character by the foodstuffs supplied to them by the bacteriologist. Feed them on one medium, say potato, and they will develop the power of causing one kind of disease; change their diet, say to gelatine, and soon another propensity will manifest itself and a new disease be wrought.

This astonishing effect of diet has been demonstrated, curiously enough, at a moment when the question of transformation of character as the result of training and environment is being keenly discussed. The story of Elias Duclutis, Mr. Bernard Shaw's flower girl duchess, presents, in a manner, a parallel to the new bacteriological evolution. We are invited to believe that with men and women (or is it only with women?) as with germs, a change of nature may be accomplished by means of judiciously selected mental and bodily fare. It is unnecessary to push the comparison. The really interesting question which emerges, and which is worth consideration, is whether character is determined—and if so to what extent—by diet. Brushing aside the obvious fact that heavy, indiscriminate eating tends surely to produce a dull, lethargic intellect—except perhaps accompanied by very great excitation—and the really certain effects of starvation, it is, broadly speaking, true that to live very well is to sacrifice intellectual acumen. Human capacity being limited, it is not possible to digest and think at the same time. The philosopher who allows himself to be seduced by the pleasures of the table goes to waste like Hannibal's army in Capua.

This fact is pointed to by the records of frugal peoples like the Scots. In Scotland oatmeal was the staple article of diet during many generations, meat being regarded as a luxury. The national type was produced on this fare; the great intellectual reputation of the country was undoubtedly won as the result of a grim policy of "plain living and high thinking."

What then of the modern beefed Scot? Has his character changed with his diet, or survived in spite of the new bill of fare? One need not be a dieting enthusiast to see that it has undoubtedly changed, and is undoubtedly changing. Scotland is less intellectual than she was. On the other hand, she has acquired new qualities of enterprise and commercialism. The immense industrial expansion of the country within recent years is undoubtedly one of the results, as it is also one of the causes, of altered diet.

A visit to the average industrial school, or reformatory will convince most people that a perfectly "sane" diet produces a characteristic facial expression. A stroll through the West End during the season will to some extent at any rate confirm this belief. It would be hazardous, however, to conjecture that an exchange of diet between these extremes would accomplish an exchange of characters, no matter at how early an age this might be accomplished. On the other hand, the effects of a good table on a man accustomed to a poor one is usually to produce a more optimistic and self-assured attitude, which is reflected in his appearance and bearing.

When we come to consider the influence of diet upon character from the medical point of view we are on safer ground. Character, or rather temperament, is undoubtedly determined to a large extent, so far as the individual is concerned—by his diet. The word melancholy (black biliousness) was not invented accidentally. It is, at least, subject to the whims of our liver, and if we over-indulge these vindictive organs we pay for it.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.



STERILIZED NATURAL MILK,

is simply PURE FRESH MILK



IT POURS

out of the tin like the best quality

FRESH MILK

It is

NOT Condensed,

neither does it contain any preservatives.

The quality is

ALWAYS UNIFORM.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

Obtainable at all Stores

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG  
FRIDAY, 12th JUNE.  
8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'  
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATHAN.'

**SATURDAY, 13th JUNE.**  
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'  
10 P.M. 'HONAM.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'  
HONGKONG TO MACAO  
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf  
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf,  
MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**  
SUNDAY, 14th JUNE.  
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"  
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.  
and return from Macao at 5 P.M.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.  
**FARES AS USUAL.**  
**CANTON-MACAO LINE.**  
S.S. 'HOISANG'.  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 P.M.

**CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**  
S.S. 'SAINAM', 588 Tons and S.S. 'NANSHING', 685 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the days at 8.30 P.M. Round trip takes about 8 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and 'SANDU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Sailing Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)  
Opposite the Bank of China.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829  
TRADE MARK  
THE SINGON & CO. HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.  
Self-Contained Suite of Apartments with Private  
Bath-rooms attached. Luminous, Equipped with Electric, Heating, and  
Refrigeration.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## FAIRALL & CO.

ALL NEW MATERIALS FOR SUMMER WEAR  
NOW IN STOCK

NEW MODELS IN  
WASHING FROCKS, BLOUSES  
LINEN SKIRTS  
EXPENSIVE FASHIONABLE MILLINERY  
OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TELEPHONE 644 2 Pedder Street.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1914.

## "MUMEYA."

"While you wait" Photography.  
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
IN AN HOUR

PRICE 2.00 per 8 pcs. for Post Card.  
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.  
TELE. No. 254.

## NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.  
Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely  
Best Imported. None Better quality made.  
75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY 1st CLASS  
RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

196 J. E. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine. Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.  
Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Single.

Telegram A44. Postcard.  
P. O. PUSYER  
Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION  
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

ELECTRIC LIGHT & WATER THROUGHOUT.

F. BRIDGMAN, Proprietor.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LTD. begs to inform  
the public that on and from the 1st July  
next the price of gas for all purposes  
lighting, heating, cooking or power  
WILL BE REDUCED to \$2.00 per 1,000  
cubic feet.

All accounts will be staggered from  
same date.

By order of the Directors,  
GEORGE CURRY,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 21, 1914.

## HOP WOO & Co.

Contractor

Ship Builder

AND

Boiler Maker

No. 42, 2nd Floor, Chatham Road.

HONG KONG, CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1914.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA

## MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

PRICE 50 Cts. \$1.00 AND \$3.50 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared Only By

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A

Speciality.

NOTE ADDRESS

ICE HOUSE HONGKONG.

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH-MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the  
highest grade of nutritive cocoa in preparation  
on the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-  
tion in food value and delicacy of flavor, and  
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."  
Medical Magazine, March 1912

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1912

## CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1864

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S

DRY GINGER ALE

The Best possible Soft Drink  
during the hot weather.















|    | U. S. submarine              |      |    | Ensign O. Bradford      | Cavite  |
|----|------------------------------|------|----|-------------------------|---------|
| 3  | "                            |      |    | Ensign J. R. Mann       | Cavite  |
| 4  | "                            |      |    | Ensign J. L. Rheldaffer | Cavite  |
| 5  | "                            |      |    | Ensign B. F. Wood       | Cavite  |
| 6  | "                            |      |    | Lieut. S. M. La Bounty  | Cavite  |
| 7  | "                            |      |    | Ensign C. Q. Wright     | Cavite  |
| 8  | U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer | 430  | 7  | Lieut. C. McCauley      | Cavite  |
| 9  | U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer | 430  | 7  | Lieut. C. S. Keller     | Cavite  |
| 10 | U. S. gunboat                | 243  | 8  | Lieut. W. L. Book       | Quinton |
| 11 | U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer | 430  | 7  | Lieut. J. C. Jennings   | Cavite  |
| 12 | U. S. protected cruiser      | 3183 | 11 | Comdr. J. V. Chase      | Cavite  |
| 13 | U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer | 430  | 7  | Lieut. V. K. Coman      | Cavite  |
| 14 | U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer | 430  | 7  | Lieut. K. Durr          | Cavite  |
| 15 | U. S. gunboat                | 620  | 4  | Lieut. Comdr. O. Kew    | Tangier |
| 16 | U. S. protected cruiser      | 5430 | 10 | Comdr. R. H. Leigh      | Cavite  |
| 17 | U. S. gunboat                | 1392 | 8  | Lieut. W. O. Cole       | Cavite  |
| 18 | U. S. station ship           | 1300 | 6  | Comdr. J. H. Adams      | Cavite  |
| 19 | U. S. monitor                | 3300 | 6  | Comdr. D. C. Keane      | Cavite  |
| 20 | U. S. monitor                | 4064 | 4  | Lieut. H. H. Foyne      | Cavite  |
| 21 | U. S. gunboat                | 618  | 4  | Ensign R. W. Knicker    | Cavite  |
| 22 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. E. E. Stoddard   | Cavite  |
| 23 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 24 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 25 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 26 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 27 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 28 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 29 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |
| 30 | U. S. gunboat                | 554  | 2  | Lieut. W. E. O'Connell  | Cavite  |



[illegible]



## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

## 100,000 NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, June 11. The Stock Exchange regards the Irish situation gloomily, and the markets are depressed.

The rapidly growing Nationalist Volunteers, is the absorbing topic in the Lobbies. A moderate estimate places the number at already 100,000. The seriousness of the position is realised by the Liberals, members of whom, in speaking to their constituents, said that the final proof of the weakness of the Government was the permitting of the drilling and arming of Ulster.

LATER.

## The Amending Bill.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Amending Bill would be introduced into the House of Lords before the Home Rule Bill, if the Opposition so desired.

## The Irish Problem.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Lord Robert Cecil, said that figures had been supplied to him which showed that the Nationalist volunteers totalled 80,000; but the figures varied daily. There was information as to the number of arms, but the Government's attention had been drawn to both forces.

## Ulsters Determination.

Mr. Bonar Law opened his Scotch campaign with a speech at Inverness, in which he, at great length, dealt with the Ulster outlook. It was, he declared, a conflict between the Government and the nation in which the nation was bound to win. Whatever calamities were ahead, the determination of the Ulstermen was fixed and no cleverness or misquoting would make them submit to a Dublin Parliament.

## Importation of Arms.

The secretaries of the National Volunteers' Committee have issued a manifesto in which they demand the withdrawal of the proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland.

## SALVATIONIST CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 12. The Salvation Army Congress opened last night at the Albert Hall. There were 2100 Overseas delegates, speaking 34 languages, present. The South African and the Indian Sections were among the most interesting.

## The King's Message.

There was a solemn scene as the remnant of the Canadian delegation passed in the Procession of the Nations. The message from the King was read. It stated that His Majesty joined in welcoming the Congress. He had for many years watched with deep interest their work for the people especially for the less fortunate citizens of the Empire, and he trusted that the blessing of God would continue upon their work, self-sacrifice and unselfish zeal.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, June 12. Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House of Commons to a question as to whether an Anglo-Russian Agreement existed, quoted Mr. Asquith's statement regarding a military agreement to the effect that it was a mere understanding that if war arose there were no unpublished agreements to restrict or hamper Great Britain's freedom of action. Sir Edward Grey emphasised that that statement remained true to-day, was were any agreements likely to be made.

## THE MEXICO CRISIS.

LONDON, June 12. A telegram from Tampico states that the U.S.S. Antilla has arrived.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 12. A telegram from Cape Town states that the Government has been twice defeated in an amendment which proposes to give the Premier, Mr. Smuts, the right of appointing and dismissing the members of the Executive Council. The Bill has been defeated.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## GOVERNMENT AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

## BOMB EXPLOSION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, June 12.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, speaking on the Home Office Estimates, raised a debate regarding the Suffragettes. He strongly advocated deporting the women to a suitable island.

Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, submitted that public irritation was growing. He deplored the rudeness exhibited in the presence of their Majesties, and appealed to the Press to cease advertising the suffragettes. He declared that the "Let them die" policy would only be a greater incentive to militancy, and he defended the "Cat and Mouse" Act. He hoped, however, that the Government would be able to obtain sufficient evidence to enable them to bring an action against subscribers to the militants, making them liable for all damage. The subscribers, continued Mr. McKenna, were mainly rich women who were using their wealth against Society paying their unfortunate victims to undergo the horrors of starvation, while they themselves lived in luxury. If supplies were cut off, the last would soon be heard of the Pankhursts. The Government, concluded Mr. McKenna, was further considering a criminal charge against subscribers.

## The Bomb Explosion.

## CORONATION CHAIR DAMAGED.

After Mr. McKenna had spoken, a bomb explosion occurred in Westminster Abbey under the Coronation chair, damaging the famous stone of Scone.

Two loud reports were heard in the House of Commons, and some of the Members instantly left their seats and hurried towards the Abbey.

It is understood that the explosion damaged the fabric of the Abbey.

## Abbey in the Hands of Police.

The police took possession of the Abbey and arrested two women near the Coronation chair. The explosion shook the pavements outside the Abbey, and one lady fainted from shock.

## Damage Slight.

A well-known Member of Parliament who was allowed to enter the Abbey by the police, said the pinnacle of the Coronation chair was blown off. The other breakages were of an unimportant nature.

## Official Statement.

The official statement issued says that a small bomb exploded in the immediate proximity of the Coronation chair, and that it is supposed to have been placed there by right-winger. The damage done is slight, and is easily replaceable. A portion of wood was broken off and some stone carving on the screen damaged by iron nails contained in the bomb which was made of thin metal and was exploded by a fuse. A feather box was found near the scene of the explosion.

LATER.

## Detained Women Released.

The two women detained in connection with the explosion were released. There was no further arrest up till mid-night.

## Suffragettes Angry with The King.

At a meeting of militants in Bayswater yesterday evening, the speakers accused the King of being behind the Government's repression.

The name of His Majesty was hoisted.

In this connection, adds Reuter, it is noteworthy that Mr. McKenna yesterday emphasized the point that the King had not committed an unconstitutional act in not receiving a suffragette deputation, as he had acted on the advice of the Home Secretary regarding the audiences.

## SOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual increase of the child's bowels. When given prompt treatment at this time, the child will be free from the trouble. The following is a list of the best remedies for the cure of Sowel Complaint in Children:—

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## HOME RACING.

## RESULT OF THE NEWBURY SUMMER CUP.

LONDON, June 11.

The race for the Newbury Summer Cup (1 1/2 miles, handicap) was as follows:—

Florist ..... 1  
Marten ..... 2  
Son-in-law ..... 3

Eleven ran. Won by two lengths. Starting distance between second and third.

The betting was 100 to 8, 7 to 2 and 100 to 8 respectively.

(Mr. Ernest Drexler's Florist is a four-year-old bay, got by Florist II—Ladysnow. He was very successful last year as a three-year-old, winning his first four races. He was third once and ran once unplaced. His four victories, which included the Duke of York Stakes (run in a sharp shower, with a heavy mist obscuring the start and making it impossible to see the horses till they were well down the straight when Florist was seen to shoot to the front, hand ridden from the bunch and win) were all won with Danny Maher, who though a lot of the horse, in the saddle. His other engagements this year include the Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate (Ascot) and Champion Stakes (Newmarket Second October).

Last year's result was Child II, Rivoli, Early Hope.—Ed.]

## THE MOTOR CAR RACE.

LONDON, June 12.

The Isle of Man 600 miles international motor car race resulted as follows:—1, K. Lee Guinness (Sunbeam) 10 hrs. 37 mins., 49 secs.; 2, Reichen (Minerva) 10 hrs., 57 mins., 38 secs.; 3, Molon (Minerva) 11 hrs., 22 mins., 20 secs.

## HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, June 12.

A clerk, named Rosenfeld, has been sentenced by the Leipzig courts to fifteen years' penal servitude, and fined the equivalent of £500 sterling on charges of espionage in favour of Russia.

## CANADA AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, June 12.

An Ottawa telegram states that the House of Commons has voted an Address regretting the departure from Canada of the Duke of Connaught, and assuring his Majesty of the unalterable devotion of Canadians.

Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier in eloquent speeches paid high tributes to the Duke's ability, sympathy and tact.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, June 12.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said he had not understood Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Crichfield to suggest that there had been mutinies in the Army. There had been no mutiny.

A heated scene then arose between the Opposition and Mr. Lloyd George. The latter explained that he was referring to the incitement of the Opposition leaders.

After further interruption Mr. Lloyd George said that he had mentioned that the "Opposition had been growing over the prospective mutiny." Cries of "Daughill!" Mr. Lloyd George (fiercely): Yes, on their own daughill!

## PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

The Latest Step.

LONDON, June 12. The United States Senate, by 53 votes to 24, defeated an amendment to allow the dispute concerning the Panama tolls exemption repeal to be carried to the Supreme Court.

LATER.

## Bill Passes the Senate.

A telegram from Washington states that the Senate has passed the Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill by 50 votes to 35.

## THE CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, June 12. The Canadian Loan Bill, which provides for the raising of £10,000,000 for the purpose of repaying the Canadian loan, has been passed by the House of Commons.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE ITALIAN STRIKE RIOTS.

LONDON, June 12.

A newspaper estimate of the casualties in the strike riots in Rome puts the deaths at fourteen, and the injured at several hundred.

## A LABOUR ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 12.

The transport workers have approved of the Labour Alliance.

[A telegram sent on the 11th inst. stated that the miners, railwaymen and transport workers had been "privately" conferring in London regarding the establishment of a great Labour Alliance, and that their decision would be submitted to the annual meetings of the separate organizations for final endorsement. Another telegram stated that the conference, almost unanimously agreed to form an Alliance which should provide for joint action in all questions affecting Trades Unionism and also to prevent sectional differences. It was also agreed to call a National Congress to confirm the decision.—Ed.]

## ANTI-GUN RUNNING DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, June 12.

An anti-gun running demonstration was held in Glasgow, the speakers being the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., and Mr. Roch, M.P., who moved a resolution regretting that the Government should refrain from prosecution.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 12.

The death is announced of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

## THE KAISER.

LONDON, June 12.

The Kaiser has gone to Konopitzsch on a visit to The Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

## THE "RESOLUTE" AGAIN WINS.

LONDON, June 12.

A New York telegram states that the Resolute won the second race between the America Cup defenders by 78 seconds.

## LONDON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth received the following quotations—sent yesterday by wire—from their London agents. They are all middle prices.

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Tongah Mines                 | 28/9      |
| British Barmah Petroleum     | 4/6       |
| Ural Caspian Oil             | 47/6      |
| M.K. & Shanghai Banks        | £84.10.00 |
| United Serdang               | 8/        |
| Mexican Eagles               | 39/8      |
| Rubber Plant Est. Trust      | 10/-      |
| Malayan Premier Oil Sacs     | 12/-      |
| Shell ("Beehive")            | 105/-     |
| Indo-China (Combined)        | 150/-     |
| Chinese Engineering          | 38/9      |
| H.K. Electric Trams          | 9/3       |
| Venture Trusts, Ltd.         | 1/-       |
| Fine Hard Para               | 2/4       |
| Plantation                   | 2/4       |
| Tons of the Rubber Sheet     | Armer     |
| Market                       | Armer     |
| Tons of the Tin Sheet Market | Armer     |
| Hongkong 12th June, 1914.    | Armer     |

## A GRIEVANCE.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the "Singapore Free Press."

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—May I through the medium of your paper voice the dissenting note of those loyal subjects of King George who have this year been omitted in the invitation to Government House Ball? I, amongst others, have always understood that every British subject who has paid his respects to his King's Representative is, as a matter of courtesy, invited to take part in the celebration of that King's birthday. This is the custom in every part of His Majesty's dominions, and has been the case here until this year, when very many of his subjects who for years have had the above mentioned courtesy extended to them have been completely ignored. The King's birthday ball, I understand, is not a private function, but a public one, and I should be very much obliged if you could to-day give some reason why many loyal people in Singapore have been passed over disconcertingly.

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A TOUCH of rheumatism or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm does away with it. It cures the pain, and the patient is free. First application gives relief. When a bottle of this balm is in the home, the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia may be relieved at once. It is a sure remedy for all kinds of pain, and is a valuable household medicine.

## DOCKYARD MESS AFFAIRS.

## ACTION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

In the Summary Court this afternoon, Mr. Justice Hasland had before him the part-heard action brought by Lo Shiu Ki, proprietor of the Pun Store, 81, Des Voeux Road, Comptadore, against S. McKnight of the Naval Dockyard, to recover \$1,000 balance due for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff waived a further sum of \$36 71 in order to bring the action within summary jurisdiction.

The goods supplied were used in the Dockyard Police mess, of which defendant was president, and the defence is that the steward, who is concerned, was responsible for the debt.

Mr. Norrington (Mr. G. E. Hall Brutton's office) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Crowther Smith for defendant.

Mr. Smith said that in this case defendant was sued either as principal—that was the actual customer of the plaintiffs—or as guarantor of the steward who was actual customer. In which capacity plaintiff was suing, defendant did not appear, so it would be necessary for him to meet both possibilities. The plaintiff was suing for the price of goods sold and delivered in November and December last and depended for making defendant liable upon an agreement made in July, a letter written by defendant on December 2, and on the defendant's conduct during the period, July to December. There was considerable conflict of evidence on most points. It was common ground that the plaintiff's account for July amounted to \$810.84 and that on July 31 plaintiff received the amount of the money \$457.05. (Whichever version of the events in July was true the case against the defendant could not amount to more than this, that he undertook liability to the extent of the mess money and no further. On the plaintiff's own admission there was nothing owing to them by defendant on August 31st. Defendant said that the arrangement between the parties, whatever it was, was terminated on August 31, and that he then told the plaintiffs that they must in future trust the steward, and could not attend the yard any longer. It was in fact admitted that the plaintiff did not attend at the end of September or October, and as they merely said that they "were paid" for these months, and defendant said he paid the money to the steward, it could only be assumed that the steward paid the plaintiff's account personally those two months and that goods were supplied during November on the same terms, namely, that the plaintiffs looked to the steward only for payment. Taking together the facts that the plaintiff's account was settled up to the end of August and that the mess money was paid to the steward without the attendance of the plaintiffs for September, October and November, and that the plaintiffs acquiesced in that arrangement, and continued to supply goods during that time, and also the defendant's conduct with regard to a prohibitory order of the court and the contents of the letter of December 1 and 2, one was forced to the conclusion that the arrangement between the plaintiff and defendant, whatever it was, was terminated at the end of August and that during September and October goods were supplied on the steward's credit to the yard, and asked the defendant for payment of the money due to the Pun Store from December 1 to 23. This money was of course paid by the members of the end of the month and the defendant promised to bring a mess meeting and ask the members what they would do. The position was that the defendant and other members could only get a discharge for their mess money by obtaining a receipt from the steward and they very wisely decided that under the circumstances they would not be justified in paying this money to the plaintiff, a decision which defendant gravely to the plaintiff. It was quite clear that no claim could be rested on the defendant's letter of December 2, and the plaintiff was thrown back on the defendant's conduct between July and December. That was to say, whether he behaved during that time as plaintiff's customer or not. The portion of the evidence relating to defendant's two visits to the Pun Store was largely a matter of mud-slinging, and went to show how weak plaintiff knew his case to be.

Mr. Norrington contended that defendant had acted all along as the person liable. He commented on the fact that the account in question was entered under the name of the Naval Yard in the European ledger. In the letter making the original arrangement with the Pun Store defendant said that if a man was sent to him at 10 a.m. on the last day of every month he would personally pay him, so he was responsible for the money. That letter, coupled with the other evidence, he submitted, made defendant liable as a principal. None of the letters written by defendant to the Pun Store were signed by him as president of the mess. The Chinese steward had never signed the government mess book as steward, but Europeans had signed, though defendant said they signed as members of committees and that there were no letters. It was obvious that defendant had throughout combined the duties of president and customer in the mess. The defence was that each member of the mess paid the steward \$20 a month as an independent contractor, but this was not the case, as the plaintiff's account for July amounted to \$810.84 and that on July 31 plaintiff received the amount of the money \$457.05. (Whichever version of the events in July was true the case against the defendant could not amount to more than this, that he undertook liability to the extent of the mess money and no further. On the plaintiff's own admission there was nothing owing to them by defendant on August 31st. Defendant said that the arrangement between the parties, whatever it was, was terminated on August 31, and that he then told the plaintiffs that they must in future trust the steward, and could not attend the yard any longer. It was in fact admitted that the plaintiff did not attend at the end of September or October, and as they merely said that they "were paid" for these months, and defendant said he paid the money to the steward, it could only be assumed that the steward paid the plaintiff's account personally those two months and that goods were supplied during November on the same terms, namely, that the plaintiffs looked to the steward only for payment. Taking together the facts that the plaintiff's account was settled up to the end of August and that the mess money was paid to the steward without the attendance of the plaintiffs for September, October and November, and that the plaintiffs acquiesced in that arrangement, and continued to supply goods during that time, and also the defendant's conduct with regard to a prohibitory order of the court and the contents of the letter of December 1 and 2, one was forced to the conclusion that the arrangement between the plaintiff and defendant, whatever it was, was terminated at the end of August and that during September and October goods were supplied on the steward's credit to the yard, and asked the defendant for payment of the money due to the Pun Store from December 1 to 23. This money was of course paid by the members of the end of the month and the defendant promised to bring a mess meeting and ask the members what they would do. The position was that the defendant and other members could only get a discharge for their mess money by obtaining a receipt from the steward and they very wisely decided that under the circumstances they would not be justified in paying this money to the plaintiff, a decision which defendant gravely to the plaintiff. It was quite clear that no claim could be rested on the defendant's letter of December 2, and the plaintiff was thrown back on the defendant's conduct between July and December. That was to say, whether he behaved during that time as plaintiff's customer or not. The portion of the evidence relating to defendant's two visits to the Pun Store was largely a matter of mud-slinging, and went to show how weak plaintiff knew his case to be.

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